

OPTICAL ELEMENT, METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME, AND

OPTICAL PICKUP

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an optical element, a method for producing the same, and an optical pickup comprising the optical element.

10 2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, it is demanded to make an optical disc storage medium high density. Therefore, in optical disc apparatuses, research and development have been underway for shortening the wavelength of a light source and for enlarging the numerical aperture (NA) of a reproduction optical disc system. Further, it is desired to increase the transfer rate of data in such the reproduction optical disc systems.

When shortening the wavelength of the light source and enlarging the NA of the reproduction optical disc system, in addition to the fact that the size of an optical spot becomes small, the focal depth becomes shallower, so it is desired to reduce the focus servo error. Further, a data recording width (track width) of the optical disc storage medium becomes narrower, so it

is desired to reduce the tracking servo error.

For increasing the data transfer rate, it is desired to make the bandwidth of an actuator used for the focus servo and tracking servo higher. As a result, two improvements are desired for servo characteristics: reduction of the remaining amount of error and raising the bandwidth. An actuator can be improved in its servo characteristics by reducing the weight of the actuator.

FIG. 1A is a sectional view illustrating an optical element as a related art and FIG. 1B is a plane view of the optical element in FIG. 1A.

This optical element 10 has a substrate 14A formed by an optical material. The substrate 14A has a convex part 11 configuring a convex lens and a flat part 12 positioned around the convex part 11.

The optical element 10 can be formed by heat treating a circular mask layer formed on the front surface of a planar optical material to form it into a lens shape by surface tension, then etching the planar optical material so that the lens shape is transferred to the optical material.

At the outer circumference of the convex part 11 is formed a groove 19 called a "trench" formed when transferring the shape by the etching. The groove 19 clearly separates the convex part 11 and the flat part

12.

In the optical element 10 in FIGS. 1A and 1B, parts other than the convex part 11 are etched away to give a thin planar shape.

5 When using this optical element 10 in combination with other optical elements, care must be taken that an optical path in other combined optical elements is maintained.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are sectional views of the
10 optical element 10 in FIGS. 1A and 1B and a lens holder thereof. FIG. 2A shows a case when clamping the circumferential edge of the flat part 12 of the optical element 10 by a lens holder 10A. FIG. 2B shows a case when clamping an upper surface of the flat part 12 of the
15 optical element 10 by a lens holder 10B.

As shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B, it is necessary to enlarge the flat part 12 in order to mount the optical element 10 in FIGS. 1A and 1B on the lens holders 10A and 10B.

20 Further, considering deviation of position at the time of bonding and a squeezing out of excess adhesive, it is necessary to enlarge the flat part 12 not only in the case when using the optical element 10 in combination with other optical elements. For example,
25 when the convex part 11 has an effective diameter

(diameter) of a convex lens of about 200 μm and has a radius of curvature of the convex lens of about 150 μm , the thickness of the flat part 12 becomes about 50 μm or less. If assuming the sum of tolerance of the positioning
5 accuracy in the bonding process and the amount of the adhesive squeezed out to be about 500 μm , the convex lens ends up being positioned on a thin plate of about 50 μm thickness and about 500 μm length.

Therefore, improvement of mechanical strength
10 is desired for the optical element as shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B. Further, because the flat part 12 is thin, resonance due to vibration in a thickness direction easily occurs. Therefore, it is desired to make the structure difficult to resonate.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an optical element having a substrate formed by an optical material, with the improved mechanical strength and free
20 from a critical resonance.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an optical pickup having the optical element.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method for producing the optical element with
25 efficiency and at a high accuracy.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical element having a substrate formed by an optical material, wherein the substrate has a convex part functioning as a convex lens,
5 a flat part positioned around the convex part, and an outer circumference part positioned around the flat part, the thickness of the outer circumference part being greater than that of the flat part.

Preferably, the thickness of the outer circumference
10 part is thicker than that of the convex part.

Preferably, the substrate has a first groove formed at a boundary between the convex part and the flat part, for defining a region of the convex part.

Preferably, the substrate has a second groove formed
15 at a boundary between said flat part and said outer circumference part, for defining a region of said flat part.

Preferably, the optical material comprises fused silica.

20 Preferably, the surface of the outer circumference part is flat or approximately flat.

Preferably, a plurality of steps are formed at the outer circumference part, and the thickness of the substrate at an outer side step is thicker than that of
25 the substrate at an inner side step.

According to the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical element having a substrate formed by an optical material, wherein the substrate has a convex part functioning as a convex lens, a flat part positioned around the convex part, an outer circumference part positioned around the flat part, a first groove formed at a boundary between the convex part and the flat part, for defining a region of the convex part, and a second groove formed at a boundary between the flat part and the outer circumference part, for defining a region of the flat part, wherein a thickness of the outer circumference part is greater than that of the flat part, both the flat part and the outer circumference part have flat shapes in the thickness direction, and the convex part, the flat part, and the outer circumference part are integrated in a unit by the substrate.

According to the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical element having a substrate formed by an optical material, wherein the substrate has a convex part functioning as a convex lens, a flat part positioned around the convex part, an outer circumference part positioned around the flat part, and a groove formed at a boundary between the convex part and the flat part, for defining a region of the convex part,

5 and the outer circumference part are integrated in a unit
by the substrate.

substrate has a convex part functioning as a convex lens, a flat part positioned around the convex part, a first outer circumference part positioned around the flat part, a second outer circumference part positioned around the first outer circumference part, a third groove formed at a boundary between the convex part and the flat part, for defining a region of the convex part, and a fourth groove formed at a boundary between the flat part and the first outer circumference part, for defining a region of the flat part, wherein the thickness of the first and second outer circumference parts are greater than that of the flat part and the thickness of the second outer circumference part is greater than that of the first outer circumference part, all the flat part and the first and second outer circumference parts have flat shapes in the thickness direction, and the convex part, the flat

part, and the first and second outer circumference parts are integrated in a unit by the substrate.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for producing an
5 optical element comprising the steps of forming a first mask layer and a second mask layer surrounding the first mask layer on a substrate formed by an optical material, heat treating the first mask layer to form it into a convex lens shape, and etching the substrate to transfer
10 the convex lens shape of the first mask layer to the substrate.

Preferably, in the step of forming the first and second mask layers, the first and second mask layers are formed by patterning a mask layer formed by a
15 photosensitive material on the substrate.

Preferably, in the step of heat treating the first mask layer to form it into a convex lens shape, the heat treatment temperature is higher than a glass transition temperature of the first mask layer.

20 Preferably, in the step of heat treating the first mask layer to form it into a convex lens shape, the heat treatment temperature is lower than a carbonization temperature of the first mask layer.

Preferably, in the step of heat treating the first
25 mask layer to form it into a convex lens shape, the heat

treatment temperature is higher than room temperature or ordinary temperature.

Preferably, in the step of forming the first and second mask layers, the second mask layer having an opening part is formed, then first mask layer is formed at the opening part. In this case, the second mask layer is formed by an etching-resistant material.

Preferably, the second mask layer comprises a third mask layer formed by an etching-resistant material and a fourth mask layer superposed on the third mask layer so as to cover the third mask layer on the substrate. In this case, the fourth mask layer is formed by the same material as the first mask layer.

Preferably, the substrate is formed by fused silica, the first and fourth mask layers are formed by an optically transparent material having a good characteristic for forming a thick film, and the second and third mask layers are formed by platinum.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical pickup having an optical element functioning as an object lens when mounted on a recording and/or reproducing apparatus of an optical storage medium and a photodetector for receiving a reflected light beam for use in recording and/or reproduction to and from the optical storage medium, the

optical element comprising a substrate formed by an optical material, the substrate comprising a convex part functioning as a convex lens, a flat part positioned around the convex part, and an outer circumference part positioned around the flat part, a thickness of the outer circumference part being thicker than that of the flat part to thereby improve mechanical strength and increase a resonance frequency.

Preferably, the thickness of the outer circumference part is thicker than that of the convex part.

Preferably, a surface of the outer circumference part is flat or approximately flat. Holding of the optical element is eased by this.

Preferably, a plurality of steps are formed at the outer circumference part and the thickness of the substrate at an outer side step is thicker than that of the substrate at an inner side step. An eclipse can be prevented thereby.

The substrate comprised of an optical material comprises a convex part functioning as a convex lens, a flat part positioned around the convex part, and an outer circumference part positioned around the flat part. Since the thickness of this outer circumference part is greater than that of the flat part, in comparison with the same thickness, the mechanical strength of the substrate can

be improved and it is possible to improve the mechanical strength and reliability of the optical element.

In the optical element according to the present invention, since the outer circumference part is formed
5 thick, it is possible to make the flat part thinner than the outer circumference part and thus increase the mechanical strength. Further, the flexural strength is also increased because of the reduction of the thin flat part, the resonance frequency in the thickness direction
10 is heightened, and thus it is possible to make the optical element a structure resistant to resonance.

Further, in the optical element according to the present invention, it is possible to enlarge the size of the optical element due to the reduction of the thin flat
15 part. Due to this, the allowable amount of excess adhesive squeezed out can be enlarged, so it is both possible to facilitate the mounting on a lens holder and to increase the diameter of an attachment part formed in the lens holder. The requirement on precision also can be
20 relaxed, so it is possible to relax the requirement on precision of the lens holder mounting this optical element.

According to the method for producing the optical element according to the present invention, when forming
25 the convex part, the thick outer circumference part can

be formed without increasing or almost without increasing the steps of the process. Further, since the positioning accuracy of the patterning of the mask layer can be maintained, the convex part and the outer circumference
5 part can be fabricated with a high positioning accuracy. As a result, the flat part positioned around the convex part can be made smaller and, for example, the flat part can be made narrower to the resolution of the material of the mask layer.

10 Further, according to the method for producing an optical element according to the present invention, by using an etching-resistant material for the material of the mask layer of the outer circumference part, the outer circumference part can be made thicker than the convex
15 part and it is possible to further improve the mechanical strength and to further raise the resonance frequency.

Further, by using a stacked structure mask layer as the mask layer of the outer circumference part, it is possible to form an optical element having a multistep
20 structure at the thick outer circumference part and possible to make the structure one in which the outer circumference part does not easily block the optical path, so the thick outer circumference part can be formed up to near the convex part and it is possible to further
25 improve the mechanical strength and to further raise the

resonance frequency.

Further, according to the optical pickup of the present invention, it is possible to provide an optical pickup having an optical element according to the above
5 present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become clearer from the following
10 description of the preferred embodiments given with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A is a sectional view illustrating an optical element as the related art of the present invention and FIG. 1B is a plane view of the optical element in FIG.
15 1A;

FIGS. 2A and 2B are sectional views of the optical element in FIGS. 1A and 1B and a lens holder;

FIG. 3A is a sectional view of a first embodiment of an optical element according to the present invention and
20 FIG. 3B is a plane view of the optical element in FIG. 3A;

FIGS. 4A to 4D are explanatory views of a method for producing the optical element in FIGS. 3A and 3B;

FIGS. 5A to 5E are explanatory views of a second
25 embodiment of the method for producing an optical element

according to the present invention;

FIGS. 6A to 6E are explanatory views of a third embodiment of the method for producing an optical element according to the present invention;

5 FIG. 7 is a structural view of a first embodiment of an optical pickup having an optical element according to the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a structural view of a second embodiment of an optical pickup having an optical element according to the present invention; and
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FIG. 9 is a structural view of a third embodiment of an optical pickup having an optical element according to the present invention.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Below, preferred embodiments will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

First Embodiment of an Optical Element

FIG. 3A is a sectional view of an embodiment of an
20 optical element according to the present invention and
FIG. 3B is a plane view of the optical element in FIG.
3A.

This optical element 20 has a substrate 24A formed by an optical material. The substrate 24A has a convex
25 part 21 functioning as a convex lens, a flat part 22

positioned around the convex part 21, and an outer
circumference part 23 positioned around the flat part 22.
The optical element 20 also has a first groove (or
trench) 28 clearly separating the flat part 22 and the
5 outer circumference part 23, and a second groove (or
trench) 29 clearly separating the convex part 21 and the
flat part 22.

Note, the convex part 21, the flat part 22 and the
outer circumference part 23 are integrated in a unit by
10 the substrate 24A.

In this embodiment, both the flat part 22 and the
outer circumference part 23 have flat shapes in the
thickness direction. Accordingly, the flat part 22 can be
called as an inner flat part and the outer circumference
15 part 23 can be called as an outer flat part.

The thickness of the outer circumference part 23 is
thicker than the thickness of the flat part 22, and the
surface (upper surface) of the outer circumference part
23 is flat.

In this optical element 20, the convex part 21 is
small, light, and high in precision. Further, the outer
circumference part 23 is thicker than the flat part 22.
Therefore, the thin flat part 22 becomes smaller and the
mechanical strength is improved. Further, since the thin
25 flat part 22 is small, the flexural strength is also

improved, the resonance frequency of the vibration in the thickness direction of the substrate 24A is raised, and thus a structure resistant to resonance is obtained.

Further, since the optical element 20 is formed with
5 a thick outer circumference part 23, the size of the optical element 20 can be enlarged while maintaining the mechanical strength.

For this reason, the permissible amount of adhesive squeezed out can be increased, so the mounting process on
10 a lens holder becomes easier. Further, it is possible to increase the diameter of a part for mounting the lens holder as shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B and to ease the requirements on its precision. Therefore, the requirements on the precision of the lens holder to which
15 the optical element 20 is mounted can be eased.

First Embodiment of Method for Producing Optical Element

Next, a method for producing the optical element will be described.

20 FIGS. 4A to 4D are explanatory views of a method for producing the optical element of FIGS. 3A and 3B.

In FIG. 4A, a mask layer 25 is coated onto a substrate 24 formed by an optical material such as fused silica (fused silica-based glass). The mask layer 25 is
25 formed by a photosensitive material (or photoresist)

having a good characteristic for forming a thick film
such as PMER P-LA900PM made by Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd.
or AZ PLP-30 or AZ PLP-40 made by Clariant and coated to
a predetermined thickness by spin coating etc. The
5 thickness of the mask layer 25 is about 25 μm as one
example.

In FIG. 4B, the mask layer 25 on the substrate 24 in
FIG. 4A is patterned to form a first mask layer 26 and a
second mask layer 27. The mask layer 25 is patterned by
10 exposure and development for example. The distance space
between the first mask layer 26 and the second mask layer
27 is made about 50 μm as one example and the diameter of
the first mask layer 26 is made about 100 μm to about 250
 μm as one example.

15 In FIG. 4C, the substrate 24 (or the mask layers 26
and 27 on the substrate 24) in FIG. 4B is heat treated to
cause the mask layers 26 and 27 to deform so that their
surface areas becomes smaller due to surface tension etc.
and to cause them to deform to a convex shape having a
20 gentle curved surface.

By the heat treatment, the mask layers 26 and 27 in
FIG. 4B become the shapes of the mask layers 26A and 27A
in FIG. 4C. The mask layer 26A has a circular convex
shape (a convex lens shape).

25 In FIG. 4D, the shapes of the mask layers 26A and

27A in FIG. 4C are transferred to the substrate 24 to form the substrate 24A and thus form the optical element 20. For example, reactive ion etching (RIE) or other etching is used to transfer the shapes of the mask layers 26A and 27A to the substrate 24 and thus form the optical element 20.

The convex part 21 is formed by transferring the shape of the mask layer 26A, the flat part 22 is formed by transferring the shape between the mask layers 26A and 27A, and the outer circumference part 23 is formed by transferring the shape of the mask layer 27A. The surface of the outer circumference part is flat or approximately flat. The groove 29 is formed at an outer circumference of the convex part 21, while the groove 28 is formed at an outer circumference of the flat part 22. The grooves 28 and 29 clearly define the convex part 21, the flat part 22, and the outer circumference part 23.

The etching for forming the convex part 21 is, for example, performed by a plasma etching apparatus using a high density plasma source called a magnetic neutral loop discharge plasma (NLD) apparatus. For the NLD apparatus, H. Tsuboi, M. Itoh, M. Tanabe, T. Hayashi, and T. Uchida: *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.* 34 (1995), 2476 may be referred to.

Alternatively, the etching is performed by a plasma etching apparatus using a high density plasma source

called an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) apparatus.
Note that for the ICP apparatus, J. Hopwood, Plasma
Source, *Sci. & Technol.* 1 (1992) 109. and T. Fukusawa, A.
Nakamura, H. Shindo, and Y. Horiike: *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.*
5 33 (1994), 2139 may be referred to.

According to the producing method shown in FIGS. 4A
to 4D, it is possible to form the convex part 21
functioning as a convex lens and form the thick outer
circumference part 23. Further, since the precision of
10 the patterning of the mask layer can be maintained high,
the convex part 21 and the outer circumference part 23
can be produced at a high positional accuracy. As a
result, the thin flat part 22 positioned around the
convex part 21 can be made smaller and, for example, the
15 flat part can be made narrower to the resolution of the
photosensitive material.

Further, the optical element 20 has the thick outer
circumference part 23 formed around the flat part 22. By
using the producing method of FIGS. 4A to 4D, it is
20 possible to produce an optical element having a shape
difficult to form by a glass mold method.

In the producing method in FIGS. 4A to 4D, as one
example, the mask layer 25 is made by a material having a
glass transition temperature (T_g point) of about 45°C to
25 about 55°C such as PMER P-LA900PM made by Tokyo Ohka

Kogyo Co., Ltd. or AZ PLP-30 or AZ PLP-40 made by Clariant and heat treated in a range of about 110°C to about 150°C.

Further, in order to enable the first mask layer 26 to deform roundly by the heat treatment to an extent giving an optically smooth surface, the material of the mask layer 25 is made a material with a Tg point lower than the heat treatment temperature.

Furthermore, when forming the shape of the first mask layer 26 on the substrate 24 by dry etching or another process, it is necessary for the mask layers 26A and 27A not to change in quality after the heat treatment. Therefore, the heat treatment temperature is made a temperature at which the mask layers 26A and 27A do not change in quality. For example, the heat treatment temperature is made a temperature lower than a carbonization temperature of the first mask layer 26.

If the mask layers 26 and 27 deform in a holding state of the substrate 24 on which the mask layers 26 and 27 are formed, reproduction of the process (reproducibility) becomes difficult. Further, if the mask layers 26 and 27 deform in the dry etching process, reproduction of the process becomes difficult.

For this reason, the material of the mask layer 25 is made a material having a Tg point higher than the

storage temperature (room temperature or ordinary temperature) or processing temperature (near room temperature or near ordinary temperature).

Generally, the Tg point is the temperature
5 indicating the boundary at which the material becomes a glass state, i.e., a state not having a determined structure and able to flow, so considering the stability of the process, it is desired that the heat treatment temperature be a temperature higher than the Tg point by
10 a certain margin.

That is, in order to cause the mask layer 26 to deform by the heat treatment so that its surface area becomes smaller (make the mask layer 26 a fluid state by the heat treatment and make the mask layer 26 deform by
15 the surface tension of the mask layer 26), it is desired for the heat treatment temperature to be made 10's of degrees centigrade higher than the Tg point.

As one example, by making the heat treatment temperature a temperature at least about 40°C higher than
20 the Tg point, it is possible to cause the mask layer 26 to roundly deform within one hour for example and thus possible to produce the optical element 20 efficiently.

Note that, from a similar viewpoint, in the relation between the storage temperature or the processing
25 temperature and the Tg point, the difference between the

storage temperature or the processing temperature and the Tg point should be within several 10's of degrees centigrade.

5 Second Embodiment of Optical Element and of Method
for Producing Optical Element

Next, a second embodiment of an optical element and the method for producing the second optical element according to the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 5A to 5E.

10 In FIG. 5A, a second mask layer 37B having an opening 37H is formed on a substrate 34 formed by an optical material such as fused silica (fused silica-based glass). This second mask layer 37B is formed by an etching-resistant material and has a thickness of about
15 0.1 μm as one example. The second mask layer 37B may be formed for example by a metal material such as platinum or may be formed by a hard mask.

 In FIG. 5B, a mask layer 35 is coated onto the substrate 34 of FIG. 5A. The mask layer 35 is formed by a
20 photosensitive material (or photoresist) having a good characteristic for forming a thick film such as PMER P-LA900PM made by Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd. or AZ PLP-30 or AZ PLP-40 made by Clariant and is coated to a
predetermined thickness by spin coating etc. The
25 thickness of the mask layer 35 is about 25 μm as one

example.

In FIG. 5C, the mask layer 35 on the substrate 34 in FIG. 5B is patterned to form a first mask layer 36 and expose the second mask layer 37B. The mask layer 35 is
5 patterned by exposure and development for example. The diameter of the first mask layer 36 is about 100 μm to about 250 μm as one example.

In FIG. 5D, the substrate 34 (or the first mask layer 36 on the substrate 34) in FIG. 5C is heat treated
10 to make the first mask layer 36 deform so that its surface area becomes smaller because of surface tension and make it deform to a convex shape having a gently curved surface.

Due to the heat treatment, the mask layer 36 of FIG.
15 5C becomes the shape of a mask layer 36A of FIG. 5D. The mask layer 36A has a circular convex shape (convex lens shape).

In FIG. 5E, the shape of the mask layer 36A of FIG. 5D is transferred to the substrate 34 to form a substrate
20 34A and form an optical element 30.

For example, RIE or other etching is used to transfer the shape of the mask layer 36A to the substrate 34 and form the optical element 30. The mask layer 37B is formed by material not etched or difficult to etch or
25 small in etching rate at the time of etching to form the

convex part 31. Further, in the etching to form the convex part 31, for example, an NLD apparatus or an ICP apparatus is used.

The convex part 31 is formed by transferring the shape of the mask layer 36A, a flat part 32 is formed by transferring the shape between the mask layers 36A and 37B, and an outer circumference part 33 is masked by the mask layer 37B and not etched. The surface of the outer circumference part 33 is flat or approximately flat.

A groove 39 is formed in an outer circumference of the convex part 31. This groove 39 clearly defines the boundary of the convex part 31 and the flat part 32.

According to the production method shown in FIGS. 5A to 5E, it is possible to form the convex part 31

functioning as a convex lens and form the thick outer circumference part 33. Further, since the precision of the patterning of the mask layer 35 can be maintained high, the convex part 31 and the outer circumference part 33 can be formed by a high positional accuracy. As a result, the thin flat part 32 positioned around the convex part 31 can be made smaller and for example the flat part 32 can be made narrower to the resolution of the photosensitive material.

Further, the thickness at the outer circumference part 33 can be made greater than the thickness at the

convex part 31, so it is possible for the optical element 30 to be further improved in mechanical strength and to be further raised in the resonance frequency of the vibration in the thickness direction of the substrate 34A and thus made difficult to resonate.

Further, in the optical element 30, by having the thick outer circumference part 33 formed around the flat part 32 and using the production method in FIGS. 5A to 5E, it is possible to produce an optical element having a shape difficult to produce by a glass mold method.

Note that the second mask layer 37B in FIG. 5A can be formed by a lift-off method. This process of formation entails use of a remover for the photoresist, so if the mask layer 35 is an organic material such as a photosensitive material, it is desired to arrange the process of formation of the second mask layer 37B before the process of formation of the mask layers 35 and 36.

Further, the second mask layer 37B is desirably not processed in the processing of the substrate 34A of FIG. 5E, so as the process of FIG. 5E, RIE which makes use of a chemical reaction is preferable to ion milling.

In the production method in FIGS. 5A to 5E, as one example, the mask layer 25 is made using a material having a glass transition temperature (T_g point) of about 45°C to about 55°C such as PMER P-LA900PM made by Tokyo

Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd. or AZ PLP-30 or AZ PLP-40 made by Clariant and heat treated in a range of about 110°C to about 150°C.

Further, in order to cause the first mask layer 36
5 to deform to a circular shape to a degree giving an optically smooth surface, the material of the mask layer 35 is made a material having a Tg point lower than the heat treatment temperature.

Furthermore, when forming the shape of the first
10 mask layer 36 in the substrate 34 by dry etching or another process, it is necessary for the mask layer 36A not to change in quality after the heat treatment. Therefore, the heat treatment temperature is made a temperature at which the mask layer 36A does not change
15 in quality. For example, the heat treatment temperature is made a temperature lower than a carbonization temperature of the first mask layer 36.

If the mask layer 36 deforms in a holding state of the substrate 34 on which the mask layers 36 and 37B are
20 formed, reproduction of the process (reproducibility) becomes difficult. Further, if the mask layers 36 and 37B deform in the dry etching process, reproduction of the process becomes difficult.

For this reason, the material of the mask layer 35
25 is made a material having a Tg point higher than the

storage temperature (room temperature or ordinary temperature) or processing temperature (near room temperature or near ordinary temperature).

From the viewpoint of the stability of the process,
5 it is desired that the heat treatment temperature be a temperature higher than the T_g point by a certain margin.

That is, in order to cause the mask layer 36 to deform by the heat treatment so that its surface area becomes smaller (make the mask layer 36 a fluid state by
10 the heat treatment and make the mask layer 36 deform by the surface tension of the mask layer 36), it is desired for the heat treatment temperature to be made 10's of degrees centigrade higher than the T_g point.

As one example, by making the heat treatment
15 temperature a temperature at least about 40°C higher than the T_g point, it is possible to cause the mask layer 36 to roundly deform within one hour for example and thus possible to produce the optical element 30 efficiently.

Note that, from a similar viewpoint, in the relation
20 between the storage temperature or the processing temperature and the T_g point, the difference between the storage temperature or the processing temperature and the T_g point should be within several 10's of degrees centigrade.

25 Third Embodiment of Optical Element and of Method

for Producing Optical Element

Next, a third embodiment of an optical element and the method for producing the optical element as a third embodiment according to the present invention will be
5 described with reference to FIGS. 6A to 6E.

In FIG. 6A, a third mask layer 47B having an opening 47H is formed on a substrate 44 formed by an optical material such as fused silica (fused silica-based glass). This third mask layer 47B is formed by an etching-
10 resistant material. Its thickness is about 0.1 μm as one example. The third mask layer 57B may be formed, for example, by a metal material such as platinum or may be formed by a hard mask.

In FIG. 6B, a mask layer 45 is coated onto the
15 substrate 44 of FIG. 6A. The mask layer 45 is formed by a photosensitive material (or photoresist) having a good characteristic for forming a thick film such as PMER P-LA900PM made by Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd. or AZ PLP-30 or AZ PLP-40 made by Clariant and is coated to a
20 predetermined thickness by spin coating etc. The thickness of the mask layer 45 is about 25 μm as one example. Note that the mask layer 45 is made the same material as the mask layer 35.

In FIG. 6C, the mask layer 45 on the substrate 44 of
25 FIG. 6B is patterned to form a first mask layer 46 and a

second mask layer 47C.

The second mask layer 47C has the third mask layer 47B and a fourth mask layer 47 superposed so as to cover this third mask layer 47B.

5 The fourth mask layer 47 is arranged closer to the mask layer 46 than the third mask layer 47B. The mask layer 45 is patterned by exposure and development for example. The distance between the first mask layer 46 and the second mask layer 47C is about 50 μm as one example,
10 while the diameter of the first mask layer 46 is about 100 μm to about 250 μm as one example.

In FIG. 6D, the substrate 44 (or the first and the second mask layers 46 and 47C on the substrate 44) of FIG. 6C is heat treated to make the mask layer 46 deform
15 so that its surface area becomes smaller by surface tension and make it deform to a convex shape having a gently curved surface.

By the heat treatment, the mask layers 46 and 47 in FIG. 6C become the shapes of the mask layers 46A and 47A
20 in FIG. 6D. The mask layer 46A has a circular convex shape (convex lens shape).

In FIG. 6E, the shapes of the mask layers 46A and 47A of FIG. 6D are transferred to the substrate 44 to form a substrate 44A and thus form an optical element 40.
25 For example, RIE or other etching is used to transfer the

shape of the mask layers 46A and 47A to the substrate 44 and thus forming the optical element 40. The mask layer 47B is formed by a material not etched or difficult to etched or small in etching rate at the time of etching to
5 form a convex part 41. Further, in the etching to form the convex part 41, for example, an NLD apparatus or an ICP apparatus is used.

The convex part 41 is formed by transferring the shape of the mask layer 46A, while a flat part 42 is
10 formed by transferring the shape between the mask layers 46A and 47A.

An outer circumference part 43 has a first outer circumference part 43A at an inner side and a second outer circumference part 43B at an outer side. The
15 thickness of the first outer circumference part 43A is smaller than that of the second outer circumference part 43B and thus steps (two steps) are formed. Further, the second outer circumference part 43B is masked by the mask layer 47B and not etched. The surfaces of the first and
20 the second outer circumference part 43A and 43B are flat or approximately flat.

A groove 49 is formed at an inner circumference of the flat part 42, while a groove 48 is formed at an outer circumference of the flat part 42. The grooves 48 and 49
25 clearly define the convex part 41, the flat part 42, and

the outer circumference part 43.

According to the production method shown in FIGS. 6A to 6E, it is possible to form the convex part 41 functioning as a convex lens and to form the thick outer circumference part 43. Further, since the precision of the patterning of the mask layer 45 can be maintained high, the convex part 41 and the outer circumference part 43 can be formed with a high positioning accuracy. Due to this, the thin flat part 42 positioned around the convex part 41 can be made small and for example the flat part 42 can be made narrow to the resolution of the photosensitive material.

Further, since the outer circumference part 43 (the second outer circumference part 43B) can be made thicker than the convex part 41, it is possible to further improve the mechanical strength of the optical element 40 and to further raise the resonance frequency of the vibration in the thickness direction and thus possible to make the optical element 40 a structure difficult to resonate.

Since the optical element 40 in FIG. 6E has the first outer circumference part 43A near the convex part 41 formed thinner than the second outer circumference part 43B, it has a structure difficult to block the optical path and has a structure possible to prevent so

called eclipse.

Further, due to such a structure, in comparison with the optical element 30 in FIG. 5E, the outer circumference part can be formed nearer to the convex part and therefore it is possible to further improve the mechanical strength and to further raise the resonance frequency.

Furthermore, in the optical element 40, the thicker part 43 is formed around the flat part 42 and by using the production method in FIGS. 6A to 6E, it is possible to produce the optical element having a shape difficult to produce by a glass mold method.

Optical Pickup

FIG. 7 is a structural view of a first embodiment of an optical pickup having the optical element, according to the present invention.

This pickup 1 has a laser diode 4, a collimator lens 5, a beam splitter 3, a $1/4$ wavelength plate (a $\lambda/4$ plate) 9, a condenser lens 6, a photodetector 8, and the optical element 20. This optical element 20 may also be configured as a slider attached to an arm or configured to move in a focus direction and a tracking direction by a bi-axial actuator.

The laser diode 4 outputs a laser beam comprised of linearly polarized light in response to a drive signal SL

and supplies the output laser beam to the collimator lens 5.

The collimator lens 5 makes the laser beam from the laser diode 4 parallel light and supplies it to the beam splitter 3.

The beam splitter 3 passes the laser beam from the collimator lens 5 and supplies the laser beam to the convex part 21 of the optical element 20 via the $1/4$ wavelength plate 9.

The convex part 21 of the optical element 20 functions as an object lens, condenses the laser beam from the $1/4$ wavelength plate 9 and the beam splitter 3, and supplies it to a track of an optical disc 80. Thus, the laser beam from the laser diode 4 is focused on a recording surface of the optical disc 80.

Further, the optical element 20 receives the laser beam reflected at the optical disc 80 and returns the same to the beam splitter 3 via the $1/4$ wavelength plate 9.

The beam splitter 3 receives the laser beam from the optical element 20, and directs to the condenser lens 6.

The condenser lens 6 condenses the laser beam from the beam splitter 3 and supplies the condensed laser beam to the photodetector 8.

The photodetector 8 receives the laser beam from the

condenser lens 6 at a receiving part and generates an output signal SA. The photodetector 8 is configured by, for example, a four division photodetector which generates signals for calculating a tracking error signal, a focus error signal, an RF signal or other signal.

In the optical pickup in FIG. 7, by using the optical element 20, it is possible to raise the resonance frequency in comparison with an optical pickup using the optical element 10 in FIGS. 1A and 1B and thus it is possible to record and/or reproduce data by a high transfer rate. Further, by using the optical element 20, it is possible to improve the mechanical strength and reliability of the optical pickup.

FIG. 8 is a structural view of a second embodiment of an optical pickup having the optical element 30, according to the present invention.

This optical pickup 1A has the optical element 30 instead of the optical element 20 used in the optical pickup 1 shown in FIG. 7. The rest of the configuration is the same as that of the optical pickup 1.

FIG. 9 is a structural view of a third embodiment of an optical pickup having the optical element 40, according to the present invention.

This optical pickup 1B has the optical element 40

instead of the optical element 20 used in the optical pickup 1 shown in FIG. 7. The rest of the configuration is the same as that of the optical pickup 1.

In embodiments of the present invention, by using fused silica (fused silica-based glass) for example as the optical substrate, the optical element and the optical pickup with a refractive index of about 1.46, an NA of about 0.85 (when forming two group lenses), and having a resonance frequency raised to about 400 kHz to about 700 kHz can be produced. Note that the resonance frequency of the related art of the optical element is about 100 kHz to about 250 kHz.

For example, in the optical element 10 as the related art shown in FIG. 1A, when a radius of curvature R_1 of the convex part 11 is 150 micron, ϕ_1 is 200 micron, L_1 is 1200 micron, and t_1 is 30 micron, a resonance frequency 227 kHz is obtained by a computer simulation. Further, for example, in the optical element 20 of one embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 3A, when a radius of curvature R_2 of the convex part 21 is 150 micron, ϕ_2 is 200 micron, ϕ_3 is 400 micron, L_2 is 1200 micron, t_2 is 30 micron, and t_3 is 80 micron, a resonance frequency 630 kHz is obtained by a computer simulation.

The optical element produced by the production method of the present invention and the optical pickup

using the optical element as an object lens can be utilized for recording and/or reproducing in an optical disc apparatus and a magnet-optical disc apparatus using not only an optical disc but also various other kinds of storage media such as a compact disc (CD), digital versatile disc (DVD), mini disc (MD), or magnetic optical (MO) disc.

Note that the above embodiments are merely examples of the present invention. The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments.